

limit the second session of Congress was rejected before the Resolution passed, 63 to 7, 25 not voting.<sup>12</sup>

In the House, the Committee on Election of the President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress reported S.J. Res. 14 with an amendment in the nature of a substitute measure.<sup>13</sup> Among numerous suggested alterations, the substitute proposed ending presidential terms on January 24 and congressional terms on January 4, providing for succession in the event of the death or lack of qualification of the President-elect or Vice President-elect, making provision in case of the death of candidates from which Congress might have to choose a President or Vice President, and setting an effective date for the first two sections of the amendment.

The House began consideration of S.J. Res. 14 under an open rule on February 12, 1932.<sup>14</sup> On February 13, numerous amendments to the committee substitute were offered, all of which were either rejected or withdrawn. The two amendments withdrawn by their sponsors would have required ratification of the amendment within 7 years of its submission to the States and provided that Congress could, by concurrent resolution, set an assembly date other than January 4.<sup>15</sup> The rejected amendments called for ratification of the Twentieth Amendment by State conventions, extension of Representatives' terms to 4 years, and limitation of the second session of Congress.

After the House debate concluded, the Election Committee's substitute was approved and recommitted to the committee, with instructions to report it back with a new section establishing a mandatory 7-year ratification period.<sup>16</sup> Once the Resolution was amended accordingly and again reported by the Committee on Election, it passed the House 204 to 134, 43 not voting.<sup>17</sup> Minor differences between the House and Senate versions were quickly resolved in conference.<sup>18</sup>

#### Ratification history

The Twentieth Amendment was sent to the States for ratification in March of 1932; and within 1 year, all 48 States had ratified. Virginia was the first State to ratify, on March 4, 1932; and on January 23, 1933, Utah became the required 36th State to approve the Amendment. The ratification dates of each of the States appear below:

Virginia, Mar. 4, 1932.  
New York, Mar. 11, 1932.  
Mississippi, Mar. 16, 1932.  
Arkansas, Mar. 17, 1932.  
Kentucky, Mar. 17, 1932.  
New Jersey, Mar. 21, 1932.  
South Carolina, Mar. 25, 1932.  
Michigan, Mar. 31, 1932.  
Maine, Apr. 1, 1932.  
Rhode Island, Apr. 14, 1932.  
Illinois, Apr. 21, 1932.  
Louisiana, Jun. 22, 1932.  
West Virginia, Jul. 30, 1932.  
Pennsylvania, Aug. 11, 1932.  
Indiana, Aug. 15, 1932.  
Texas, Sep. 7, 1932.  
Alabama, Sep. 13, 1932.  
California, Jan. 4, 1933.  
North Carolina, Jan. 5, 1933.  
North Dakota, Jan. 9, 1933.  
Minnesota, Jan. 12, 1933.  
Arizona, Jan. 13, 1933.  
Montana, Jan. 13, 1933.  
Nebraska, Jan. 13, 1933.  
Oklahoma, Jan. 13, 1933.  
Kansas, Jan. 16, 1933.  
Oregon, Jan. 16, 1933.  
Delaware, Jan. 19, 1933.  
Washington, Jan. 19, 1933.  
Wyoming, Jan. 19, 1933.  
Iowa, Jan. 20, 1933.

South Dakota, Jan. 20, 1933.  
Tennessee, Jan. 20, 1933.  
Idaho, Jan. 21, 1933.  
New Mexico, Jan. 21, 1933.  
Georgia, Jan. 23, 1933.  
Missouri, Jan. 23, 1933.  
Ohio, Jan. 23, 1933.  
Utah, Jan. 23, 1933.  
Colorado, Jan. 24, 1933.  
Massachusetts, Jan. 24, 1933.  
Wisconsin, Jan. 24, 1933.  
Nevada, Jan. 26, 1933.  
Connecticut, Jan. 27, 1933.  
New Hampshire, Jan. 31, 1933.  
Vermont, Feb. 2, 1933.  
Maryland, Mar. 24, 1933.  
Florida, Apr. 26, 1933.

With more than the necessary number of States having ratified, the Twentieth Amendment was certified as part of the Constitution on February 6, 1933, by Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson. Section 5 of the Amendment provided that Section 1 and 2 would become effective on October 15, 1933; therefore, the terms of newly-elected Senators and Representatives began on January 3, 1934, and the terms of the President and Vice President began on January 20, 1937.<sup>19</sup>

The Twentieth Amendment appears officially as 47 Stat. 2569.

#### FOOTNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> United States Constitution, Article VII.
- <sup>2</sup> Carl Brent Swisher, *American Constitutional Development* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, Co., 1943), 723.
- <sup>3</sup> *Annals of the Congress of the United States, 1795* (Washington, D.C.: Gales & Seaton, 1849), 5: 853.
- <sup>4</sup> *Congressional Globe*, 26th Congress, 2nd Session, 1840, 9: 44.
- <sup>5</sup> *Congressional Record*, 70th Congress, 2nd Session, 1928-1929, 70: 1-8; H. Doc. 551.
- <sup>6</sup> *Congressional Record*, 67th Congress, 4th, Session, 1932, 64, Pt. 4: 3505-3507.
- <sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, 3540-3541.
- <sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, 70th Congress, 1st Session, 1928, 69, Pt. 4: 4430.
- <sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, 71st Congress, 3rd Session, 1931, 74, Part 6: 5906-5907.
- <sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, 5907-5908.
- <sup>11</sup> For a summary of these five proposals see: *Congressional Record*, 72nd Congress, 1st Session, 1931-1932, 75.
- <sup>12</sup> *Congressional Record*, 1372-1384.
- <sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, 72nd Congress, 1st Session, 1932, 75.
- <sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, 3856-3857, 3875-3876.
- <sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, 3857-78.
- <sup>17</sup> 4059-60.
- <sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>19</sup> *Virginia Commission on Constitutional Government, The Constitution of the United States*, (Richmond, 1965), 36-37.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

##### S. 1491

At the request of Mr. GRAMS, the names of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. KEMPTHORNE], and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] were added as cosponsors of S. 1491, a bill to reform antimicrobial pesticide registration, and for other purposes.

##### S. 1521

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the name of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1521, a bill to establish the Nicodemus National Historic Site in Kansas, and for other purposes.

##### S. 1532

At the request of Mr. SIMON, the names of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB] and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE] were added as cosponsors of S. 1532, a bill to provide for the continuing operation of the Office

of Federal Investigations of the Office of Personnel Management, and for other purposes.

##### S. 1534

At the request of Mr. HATFIELD, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1534, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide additional support for and to expand clinical research programs, and for other purposes.

##### S. 1644

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1644, a bill to authorize the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (most-favored-nation) to the products of Romania.

##### S. 1646

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. SMITH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1646, a bill to authorize and facilitate a program to enhance safety, training, research and development, and safety education in the propane gas industry for the benefit of propane consumers and the public, and for other purposes.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 85

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 85, a resolution to express the sense of the Senate that obstetrician-gynecologists should be included in Federal laws relating to the provision of health care.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 215

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 215, a resolution to designate June 19, 1996, as "National Baseball Day."

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 58—TELEPHONE NUMBER OWNERSHIP CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF 1996

Mr. D'AMATO submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

##### S. CON. RES. 58

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Resolution may be cited as the "Telephone Number Ownership Resolution of 1996".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) under existing law, the Federal Communications Commission is the administrator, not the owner, of telephone numbers, and has no authority to auction, or impose user fees for, any number within the North American Numbering Plan, nor does any other Federal agency;

(2) auctions of toll-free numbers will increase consumer fraud and confusion by allowing competitors to profit from the established reputation associated with existing toll-free numbers;

(3) there are a total of 21 countries in the North American Numbering Plan, including